On page 1, delete paragraph 2 and insert the following:

A2

Goggles and sun glasses for sport use which have polarization characteristics exhibit excellent cutting characteristics against reflected light. Thus, their usefulness in outdoor activities such as marine sports, skiing and fishing has come to be noticed widely. Recently, their demand has suddenly expanded. Particularly, when a polycarbonate resin is used as the material for goggles and sun glasses, the demand is remarkable since the resin exhibits excellent impact resistance.

On page 1, delete the paragraph bridging pages 1-2 and insert the following:

A3

On the other hand, with the rapid development of excellent photochromic pigments, the characteristic of photochromic sun glasses to change transmittance depending upon surrounding brightness has also been remarkably improved. Therefore, photochromic sun glasses are becoming more popular.

On page 2, delete paragraph 2 and insert the following:

A4

Ideas concerning a synthetic resin glare-reducing material having both the function of changing transmittance depending on surrounding brightness and the function of preferentially blocking reflected light have been suggested. However, they have not been put into practice yet, because the process for producing synthetic resin glare-reducing materials was poor or properties of a product thus obtained were insufficient in the present production process.

On page 3, delete the paragraph bridging pages 3 and 4 and insert the following:

A5

As a result of extensive trials and studies for various methods, the inventors have found that a laminate interposed between a resin layer having photochromism characteristics and a resin layer having polarization characteristics between two transparent synthetic resins exhibits not only excellent photochromism characteristics and polarization characteristics, but also processing into curved surfaces and injection molding can be readily performed. The laminate can also be produced in a very simple process.

On page 4, delete the first paragraph and insert the following:

A6

That is, the present invention provides a synthetic resin laminate having both photochromism characteristics and polarization characteristics consisting essentially of (1) two transparent synthetic resin layers, (2) a resin layer having photochromism characteristics and a resin layer having polarization characteristics interposed between the two transparent synthetic resin layers and (3) an adhesive layer to adhere the resin layer having polarization characteristics and one of the two transparent synthetic resin layers, wherein the other one of the two transparent synthetic resin layers contacts the resin layer having photochromism characteristics and has a thickness of 50 μm or above and a retardation value of 150 nm or below, or 3000 nm or above.

On page 4, delete the second paragraph and insert the following:

A7

It is preferable that said one transparent synthetic resin contacts the adhesive layer having a thickness of 100 μm or above.

On page 4, delete the third paragraph and insert the following:

A8

It is preferable that said transparent synthetic resin is a polycarbonate resin. Also resins excellent in impact resistance, transparency and strength, other than a polycarbonate resin can be used.

On page 4, delete the fourth paragraph and insert the following:

A9

Further, it is preferable that said resin layer having photochromism characteristics is a urethane resin layer containing a photochromic pigment(s).

On page 5, delete the first paragraph and insert the following

A10

It is preferable that said resin layer having polarization characteristics is a polarizing film.

On page 5, delete the fourth paragraph and insert the following:

A11

In FIG. 1, (A) shows a transparent synthetic resin layer (hereinafter, "(A)"); (B) shows a resin layer having photochromism characteristics (hereinafter, "(B)"); (C) shows a resin layer having polarization characteristics (hereinafter, "(C)"); (D) shows an adhesive layer (hereinafter,

A11 "(D)") and (E) shows a transparent synthetic resin layer (hereinafter, "(E)").

On page 5, delete the paragraph bridging page 6 and insert the following:

When the synthetic resin laminate of the present invention is used as a glare-reducing material such as sun glasses and sporting goggles, the side of (A) (hereinafter, "(A) side") is used A12 as the outside and the side of (E) (hereinafter, "(E) side") is used as the inside. For example, a user of sun glasses employing the synthetic resin laminate of the present invention sees objects from the (E) side of the sun glass lens of the inside through the (A) side of the outside.

On page 6, delete the first paragraph and insert the following:

When the synthetic resin laminate is processed into curved surfaces, it is processed so as to form a convex shape in the (A) side and a concave shape in the (E) side. Further, when other A13 resins are adhered to the synthetic resin laminate by injection molding, etc., notwithstanding a flat sheet or an article processed into curved surfaces, the other resin with low UV absorption and transparency may be adhered to the (A) side or the (E) side of the laminate. With respect to the other resin added to UV absorption or pigment, it is preferrable that the other resin is adhered to the (A) side.

On page 6, delete the second paragraph and insert the following:

When the components, concentration and thickness of (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) are A14 combined as described herein, the synthetic resin laminate exhibits excellent optical

A14

characteristics and it becomes possible to form it into curved surfaces by injection molding can possibly be made into curved surfaces and be injection molded.

On page 6, delete the paragraph bridging page 7 and insert the following:

A15

It is preferable that (A) has a thickness of 50 μm or above and a retardation value (hereinafter, "Re") of 150 nm or below, or 3000 nm or above and substantially, (A) is a sheet to transmit light having a wave length of 350 nm or above.

On page 7, delete the third paragraph and insert the following:

A16

When the synthetic resin laminate is used as a glare-reducing material outside the above-mentioned range of Re, it is not preferable since a colored interference figure is generated.

On page 7, delete the fourth paragraph and insert the following:

A17

When a polycarbonate resin is used as (A), it is required that it has a thickness of 50 to 200 μm and Re of 150 nm or below or a thickness of 300 μm to 1 mm and Re of 3000 nm or above. Outside the above-mentioned range, the following problems occur.

On page 7, delete the fifth paragraph and insert the following:

A18

(1) When the synthetic resin laminate is processed into curved surfaces, an interference figure is observed.

On page 8, delete the second paragraph and insert the following:

A19

(4) Polarization characteristics are deteriorated in an injection molding.

On page 8, delete the fourth paragraph and insert the following:

A20

That is, the sheet having Re of 150 nm or below can be produced by a casting process or a non-stretching extrusion process. The sheet having Re of 3000 nm or above can be produced by changing a polycarbonate resin to a sheet by an extrusion process and then stretching substantially the sheet in one direction while heating to a temperature (e.g., about 140 to about 180°C) somewhat higher than the glass transition temperature. In such a case, stretching magnification exerts an influence on Re.

On page 15, delete the first paragraph and insert the following:

A21

Particularly, as described in Japanese Patent Kokai (Laid-open) No.63-311203, a film with high heat resistance produced by a process of production comprising performing particular treatment for a film with a metal ion(s) and boric acid to stabilize the film is preferable. Further, it is very preferable to use a polarizing film with UV cuttingcharacteristics.

On page 15, delete the paragraph bridging page 16 and insert the following:

A22

(D) may be any adhesive on the condition that conventional polycarbonate resin can be adhered to a polarizing film. A polyurethane resin to be used in the resin layer having photochromism characteristics of above-mentioned (B) is usually applied as the adhesive.

Particularly, it is preferable to apply a two-liquid type polyurethane containing a polyurethane prepolymer and a curing agent, considering post processing. The range of thickness of (D) is preferably 5 to 100 μm and more preferably 5 to 50 μm. When the thickness is below 5 μm, it is difficult to obtain sufficient adhesive force. When the thickness is above 100 μm, the adhesive force is sufficient, but a long time is required to evaporate a solvent in the adhesive, so that productivity and economy becomes bad. It is possible to provide UV cutting potency for the laminate by adding a UV absorber to (D).

On page 17, delete the second paragraph and insert the following:

Each property was measured by the following methods.

On page 21, delete the fourth paragraph and insert the following:

Then, a urethane adhesive was coated with a bar coater #24 on the side of the polarizing film in the laminate so as to form a thickness of 10 μm after evaporation of the solvent and a solvent was vaporized and then a polycarbonate sheet of thickness 300 μm was adhered thereto.

On page 26, delete the second paragraph and insert the following:

Sunlight was irradiated on the side of the polycarbonate film of thickness 120 μm and Re 60 nm in the laminate. The laminate was changed to a somewhat brownish color, but remarkable color development as in Example 1 was not observed. The transmittance under irradiation of an ultraviolet light from the same direction as that of a sun light was about 36%.

On page 26, delete the paragraph bridging page 27 and insert the following:

A26

The laminate was produced in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the resin solution was prepared without adding the photochromic pigment ① and the photochromic pigment ②. The thickness of the laminate thus obtained was 618 μm. When the laminate was exposed to sun light, no color development was observed and both transmittance and polarization degree in non-irradiation of an ultraviolet light were the same as those in the case of non-irradiation of a light in Example 1. Glare reduction was not attained so much as in the laminate produced in Example 1 to develop color under irradiation of an ultraviolet light.

On page 27, delete the first paragraph and insert the following:

A27

The photochromic pigment-containing resin solution was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1. The resin solution was coated on a polycarbonate sheet of thickness 300 μm, with a doctor blade having a thickness of 300 μm, manufactured by Yoshimitsu Seiki k.k., in Japan and then standing for 10 minutes in the atmosphere of 45°C. Then, the surface coated with the resin solution was adhered to a polycarbonate film of thickness 120 μm and Re 60 nm. The thickness of the laminate thus obtained was 578 μm and the thickness of the photochromic resin layer was 158 μm by measurement with a micrometer. Then, the laminate was heat cured for 2 days at 70° C. Total thickness of the laminate thus obtained was 575 μm.